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MR. MACLEAN,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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From the American Farmer.

DEVON CATTLE.—EXTRACT.
I believe I go farther than you do in esteeming the Devons superior to the Short-horns even for the fertile grass and corn lands of Kentucky and Ohio. But I do so esteem them, and a conversation I had some months since with an eminent grazer and cattle dealer from the Shota valley tended strongly to confirm me in my opinion. He stated that he had had much experience with Short-horns and their crosses; that there was no doubt of their great aptitude to feed well and at an early age, and to acquire great weight; but that their advantages stopped; that they did not bear a journey well. In fact, he found that they lost flesh, when in a drove, at a proportion as they were well-bred. A quarter bred animal would drive better than a half bred, a half bred than a three-quarter bred, and so on. Now, if the Short-horns do not drive well, where is their superiority for the districts mentioned? They have not a home market to consume their cattle, which must be driven. The grazer above mentioned said the difference in loss of weight was so great as to force him to attract his attention at a time when the Short-horns were in very high favor with him. I have forgotten the exact proportion less that he mentioned, but it was so large a percentage as to make him very chary of starting the half-breds in a drove. There is one point which I think the western graziers overlook in preferring the short-horns, namely, the weight of beef that can be raised on a given quantity of land or food. The preference is given to the largest animal, the one that makes the greatest weight on the hoof. I believe the Devons will make a great deal more beef from a given quantity of food than the Short-horns, but it is true there must be a few more of them to carry it.

But to the extracts: When in Norfolk, England, I spent some time with Mr. John Bloomfield at Warham, who has a large farm, a part of the estate of the Earl of Leicester (Mr. Coke). His farm is within 3 or 4 miles of Holkham, and is acknowledged to be one of the best managed of the estate.—Mr. Bloomfield is a man of great exactness of observation, soundness of judgment, and the strictest integrity. Every confidence may be placed in his statements, and his opinions are not to be lightly esteemed. Among the notes of information he gave me, made at Warham, I find the following:—"Medium sized stock to be preferred as yielding more beef, mutton, wool, milk, &c. than either large or small stock, under similar and ordinary circumstances." Ag in:—"Mr. Bloomfield's dairy of 20 cows produced an average of four pounds of butter for each cow per week during the whole year. Sixteen cows were producing a total of 64, and the quantity nearly the same in each year." Now although 4 pounds a week may not at first sight appear to be a large yield, I should like any one to try if they can find a regular farmer's dairy of an equal number of cows yielding as much.

Mr. B. frequently challenged gentlemen attending the sheep-shearings at Holkham to match it with any other breed than Devons, but he was never met. It may be well to state distinctly that the average of 4 lbs. per cow was the net produce from all the twenty cows, in profit or out of profit (meaning dry cows as well as cows at the pail) after sucking their calves for a few days, and supplying the family with cream.

Another note: "Mr. Bloomfield's butter is of the very best quality; this is attributable to a variety of causes. The cattle are of very good breed.—Devons.—and are well taken care of, being in remarkably fine condition. I never before saw a dairy of cows in such order. Great care is taken in the management, as to milking, &c. of the cows, and the method of making the butter contributes not a little to render it good."
Yet another note: "Sept. 1834. Mr. Hancock, a London butcher, was bred by Mr. Coke to see Mr. Bloomfield's Devons. Hancock expressed himself highly delighted with the dairy and stock. Speaking generally of Devons, he said, there are no cattle yield such good beef, except a very few of the very best Scots. He also said he took ten shillings worth more of fat out of Devons than out of any sort (same sized animals.) Again he said the sirloin of a Devon was longer by 5 inches, than of any other breed (same size), and that he could cut three sirloin pieces out of a Devon, when he could only cut two from any other sort. And further, he said there is this difference between Devons and Scots: the former have less offal beef and more roasts

ting meat than the latter, or than any breed that he has tried. He always prefers buying Devons when he can procure them. This Mr. Hancock is the butcher who was heard to say in London by a butcher of Wells, Norfolk, that the two very best bullocks he ever hung up in his shop were of Mr. Bloomfield's feeding."

From the American Farmer.

BEGGINS IN HORSES—MURRAIN IN CATTLE.
It is the duty of every person who has any experience in the treatment of diseases in that noble and useful animal, the horse, to communicate it to the public.

It was my province a few years since to have much to do with that noble animal, and of course among the number in my possession, I would find a number that would be diseased, and very often my skill and experience would be taxed to find a remedy for so ne of the diseases which they would be very often subject.

Of the most formidable disease to which this noble and useful animal is addicted, there is none more alarming in its attacks than the beggins.

I had consulted the highest authorities in the veterinary art for the treatment of this disease, and faithfully used the remedies laid down, without any benefit. I was induced by interest, and also for the very high regard which that noble animal, the horse, held in my estimation, to use every expedient in my possession, to cure this formidable disease. I had another horse— I had lost several very fine horses by this disease, which in due time to use and try every expedient which my ingenuity could invent, to arrest this disease among my horses, and prevent, if possible, its recurrence among them.

I am satisfied, and feel convinced, that I will offer to the public, an infallible remedy for the beggins.

Some six years since, I purchased a very fine horse, but had the appearance to labor under some disease. I commenced a course of treatment, which I thought would relieve him, and which I had pursued in the treatment of some other horses which had the appearance of being diseased in a similar manner to the above mentioned horse, with decided relief; but in this case all my remedies failed of their desired effect. I was induced to try the use of lime in the treatment of his case, as I was confident he was filled with grubs or bots, as he had discharged several. I commenced by giving him a tablespoonful of slaked lime three times a week, in bread mashies. After pursuing this course near two weeks, the bots began to pass off in quantities varying from 10 to 20, which he would expel during the night, from his intestines. In the meantime his appetite began to improve, and six weeks he was one of the finest looking geldings I ever saw. From that day to this I have kept up the use of lime among my horses, with decided benefit.—As an evidence of its good effects, I have not lost a horse since I began to use it.

A large number of the bots which he would expel from his intestines, had the appearance of being dead—I was induced from this fact, to put some of them in a strong solution of lime-water, as I had frequently put them in spirits of turpentine, without producing any effect on them; but all those that I put into lime were perfectly dead in eight and forty hours.

Lime is a certain preventive in keeping cattle from taking the murrain. As an evidence of this fact, I have used it among my cattle 3 times a week, mixed with salt, for 3 or 4 years. In that time, I have not lost a single cow, or a set of oxen, by this disease; in the meantime, some of my neighbors have nearly lost all the cattle they owned.

I will give you a stronger case than the one above mentioned. One of my neighbors who lost all of his cattle, had a neighbor living within two hundred yards of him, who had several cattle which ran daily with those who died, and his cattle all escaped. He informed me he made it an invariable rule to give his cattle salt and lime every morning.

I have no doubt it is a sure and infallible remedy for murrain in horses, and a preventive of murrain among cattle.

J. W. J.

Red House, N. C. Nov 16th.

From the American Farmer.

ACCUMULATION OF MANURE.

As without manure, no man can farm to advantage or profit, it is odd in the business of all to provide it by every means within his power. The stock of but few of us is sufficient to supply our own wants, and hence the necessity of seeking it from other sources. Our woods and marshes, if these sources were properly availed of, would, with the aid of time, and plow, afford ample stores, not only to keep up those of our fields which are in good condition, but to bring up those which may have been exhausted by bad and improvident cropping. Let the leaves and mowd from the woods be hauled into your cow-yard, and spread evenly on its surface. These materials will act as absorbents, to suck up the liquid which falls from your cattle; they will keep your yard dry, and thus add to the comfort of your stock through the winter, and in the spring, furnish you with a fine supply of rich food for your crops. Say that you spread those materials a foot and a half deep over your cow-yard. If you do, and should mix them up with the droppings of your stock in the spring, you may rest assured, that it will not deteriorate their quality, while it will add a

hundred and fifty per cent. to their quality. Thus at little expense will you be enabled to carry on the improvement of your farm, increase its power of production, and add to your wealth. What is the top earth which we find in the woods? Why decomposed and undecomposed vegetable matter, or in the phrase of the chemists of the present day, insoluble and soluble geline, the latter of which is that peculiar substance on which plants so delight to feed, and which, after all that may be said upon the subject, is, in every, the fat of the earth—the food of plants. Without its existence in the earth, either naturally, or through artificial means, all the minerals and salts known to man, though heaped mountain high, would never fertilize the earth. Lime, marl, ashes, and their kindred substances, are, we can truly aver, absolutely essential to the beneficial action of all soils; but they are all, except ashes, but hand-mills, when the material of the banquet are prepared, serve but as cooks to prepare the food for the palates of the plants. Ashes alone possess both a nutritive and stimulative property.

Among the leaves of the forest, if our opinion were asked, which is of greatest value in the formation of manure I would unhesitatingly pronounce in favor of those of the pine—pine shavings as they are called. These latter, besides possessing in an eminent degree, nutritive matter, are highly stimulative, and never fail, when properly managed, to urge forward the vigorous growth of all plants to which they may be applied. Having suggested the duty of their proper management, we would premise that the appropriate place for them is the dung heap of the stable, where they should be placed layer and layer about, in the proportion of two to one.

With respect to the disposition of manure, we would observe, that it should be formed into a compost with lime, marl or ashes, as either of those substances will cause a more rapid decomposition of its vegetable matter, infuse life into the mass, and thus prepare it for use by spring. If treated thus, it will be found equal, if not superior to barn-yard manure, and will answer for any crop to which it may be applied.

I should be scrupulous of roads be more convenient than the substances we have described, the cow-yard may be covered with either, as they each answer an excellent purpose as absorbents, besides being capable of moderating the condition of all, but especially of the latter upon clay soils, the possess the advantage of being changed with fertilizing principles, which render them beneficial in a two fold capacity.

I may be said that it will cost time, labor and money, to provide either, or all of these materials. True, it will; but then, if it will repay us with compound interest—if it will add fifty or a hundred per cent. to the fertility of our lands, our interest would certainly dictate, that we should not hesitate a moment as to what is the true policy to be pursued.

We know there are some agriculturists who are unwilling to admit that any thing is manure but the contents of the barn and stable yards; but as the opinions of such a few but the results of long cherished prejudices which should bend to the lights of reason and experience, we trust that even they will credit us when we assure them, in all sincerity, that clay put upon sandy land, or sand upon a clay soil, will each improve the other, and that sand from the shores of a river, or creek, that is salt, will upon clay, prove a most excellent fertilizer.

AGRICULTURAL CONVENTION.

FRIDAY, NOV. 29, 1839.

The Convention met, pursuant to adjournment.

G. N. McDuffie, from the Committee of Nine, submitted the following Constitution for a State Agricultural Society, and also the subsequent Resolutions:

We, the undersigned, do hereby form ourselves into an Association, to be devoted to the improvement of the Agriculture and Agricultural Economy of the State.

1 The Association shall be styled THE STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

2 Its objects shall be strictly agricultural and rural.

3 All persons subscribing and paying to the Treasurer the sum of five dollars, shall be eligible as members.

4 The Society will receive, as members, (at its annual meeting) one delegate from a Justice or neighborhood Society.

5 There shall be a President, five Vice Presidents, and a Corresponding Secretary, Recording Secretary, and Treasurer, and an Anniversary Orator; who shall be annually elected by the Society.

6 The Society shall meet annually, in the Town of Columbia, during the first week of the Session of the Legislature; at which time there shall be an exhibition and Cattle-show for premiums.

7 A quorum of the Society shall consist of not less than twenty members, including the President, or a Vice President.

8 The President shall preside at all meetings, and in his absence, a Vice President.

9 The President, with a majority of the Vice Presidents, shall have power to call special meetings of the Society; but such meetings shall be announced in one or more of the Agricultural papers of the State, at least thirty days before the time at which it is to be held.

10 The Committees shall be appointed by the President.

11 There shall be a Committee on out-

ton, whose province it shall be to collect all facts relative to the growing crop; the amount produced; the kind most profitable; together with such observations thereon relating, as may be useful to the Society; and to award such premiums as may be provided for by the Society.

12 There shall be similar Committees on Rice, Corn, and small Grain, with similar powers and duties.

13 There shall be a Committee on Stock, whose duty it shall be to report the best mode of rearing, the best variety, and to examine and award, at the show, the premiums for the same.

14 It shall be the duty of the President to publish six months before the meeting, the kind and age of the stock to be shown; also of the products to be exhibited, and to specify in said notice, the respective premiums.

15 The Society, in prescribing premiums for Stock, shall have reference to improvement in the Stock of the country.

16 The President shall sign such orders on the Treasurer, as a majority of each Committee shall have drawn, to the performance of their duties.

17 The Treasurer, shall collect all moneys due to the Society, pay orders drawn in due form, and keep the accounts regularly stated, in the books of the Society.

18 It shall be the duty of the Corresponding Secretary, to receive all communications before they shall be made public by authority of the Society.

19 It shall be the duty of the Recording Secretary, to keep and preserve the Books and papers of the Society, and to prepare its proceedings for publication.

The following Resolutions, as adopted by G. N. McDuffie, were then reported:

1 Resolved, That the President be allowed time to nominate the Committees, and that he appoint a Committee to select the best essay on the Cultivation of Rice and Cotton respectively; each of such essays to embrace a complete manual of suitable size, exhibiting the whole economy of a plantation, comprehending management of Negroes, rearing of Stock, and improving of lands, and that he do provide a suitable premium for the same.

2 Resolved, That a Committee be appointed, to memorialize the Legislature, to grant an annual donation of the sum of five hundred dollars, for the term of three years, to aid the Society in providing its premises.

3 Resolved, That the Society do request its members from the several Districts, to use their exertions to have local Societies formed in each district, to be affiliated with this Society; and that it be recommended to such local Societies, to offer premiums for the best managed plantation in their respective districts, as well as for superiority in particular departments and products.

The Committee also reported on the resolution offered by Mr. John H. Felder:

That while they consider the Resolution as of vast importance to the true interest of the Agricultural community, they are yet of opinion, that none of its importance will escape the reflection of the Legislature.

They deem it advisable, therefore, to leave it to the ordinary Legislature, in the confidence, and hope, that they will give it the consideration which its importance demands.

The Committee also recommends the following gentlemen as officers of the State Agricultural Society:

H. S. EXCELLENCE, PATRICK N. BELL, Pres't.
WHITEMARSH B. SEABROOK, Vice Pres't.
W. K. CLOWNEY, " "
JAMES GREGG, " "
B. F. DUNKIN, " "

B. R. CARROLL, Corresponding Secretary.
R. W. GIBBES, Recording Sec. and Treas.

On motion of Col. James H. Hammond, Gen. Geo. McDuffie, was unanimously appointed Anniversary Orator, for 1840.

Gen. McDuffie, moved the consideration of the Constitution, clause by clause, and the Resolutions, separately; which was agreed to, and after some discussion, all were adopted.

Col. Whitfield Brooks, introduced the following Resolution, with a request that it should be read, and laid on the table, which was granted.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention, the multiplication of Banks in the State, invested with the legal right of substituting credit for capital, to the extent of the amount of the latter, and the imposed and ruinous practice, by many of exchanging their chartered limits, from five to seven fold, has had the effect of changing almost the entire currency of the country, from gold and silver, to paper; and of substituting, for a metallic currency of permanent and intrinsic value, one of paper, of uncertain and fluctuating value; that one of the natural and inevitable effects of this system, has been to drive the more valuable currency from circulation, to be transported to other countries, or to be hoarded in the vaults of their chartered institutions.

Resolved, That another consequence, no less injurious to the country, has been produced by the prodigal issue of paper currency, of creating two standards of value in the markets of Europe and this country; the one Foreign, which is regulated by gold and silver metals of intrinsic and uniform value among all nations, and the other Domestic, which is regulated and controlled by paper; that two plus the amount of its circulation depend upon credit for the standard of value, which is therefore always fluctuating with the expansions and contractions of Bank issues; that in consequence of this state of things, the Planter of Cotton is forced

to sell his produce at a price regulated by gold and silver, and to purchase every article of consumption, by a paper standard, in the Domestic market.

Resolved, That the legalized privilege of the Banks, and their prodigal use of it, has mainly contributed to the wild and ruinous speculations, which have characterized the present age, and to produce the late and existing derangement of the currency, with all the accompanying evils of Bank suspensions, the fall in the price of the great Staple of the Southern States, and the paralyzed condition of trade.

Resolved, That the only hope of relief, from the evils, complained of, is founded in the anticipation of a mild, gradual, and judicious reform in the currency of the State, by that department of the government, to which is intrusted the guardianship of the great interests of the community.

Resolved, That we entertain the highest confidence in the intelligence, wisdom, and patriotism of the Legislative department, for the adoption of such provisions, by laws, which will effect a wise, safe, and gradual reform, in which no short-sighted policy shall be permitted that may do injustice to these institutions, or violence to the existing relations of Society.

Resolved, That our chief dependence, of right, should be, and in fact must be upon the efforts of the Agricultural community, to work out their own deliverance and independence, by a united and harmonious concert of action among themselves; to introduce and encourage improved methods of fertilizing the soil, by popular and scientific modes of cultivation; by the practice of economy; and especially by the production of some of all the articles of domestic consumption.

W. J. Allison, Esq. submitted the following preamble and resolution, which were adopted:

Whereas, good roads are indispensable to the agricultural prosperity, as well as beneficial to the general interests of any country, and no labor more profitable to its results than that judiciously bestowed upon Roads; and whereas, the numerous bad condition of many of the most important roads in this State, affords ample testimony of the utter inadequacy of the existing laws on this subject; and in dependence of their inefficiency, their operation is unequal and unjust, a mass of taxes imposed upon the owner of mule slaves, and those residing near the bad roads, the burthen of keeping in repair the public highways, exonerating the other classes of merchants, the stock jobbers, and the speculators of this every state, from their just share of this burthen.

It is therefore Resolved, That, in the opinion of this Convention, it is the duty of the Legislature, either to remedy the defect of the present system, or to substitute another, and a better, in its stead.

Maj. John Felder submitted the following Resolution, which, on his suggestion, was laid on the table:

Resolved, That as the Agricultural interest generally, become the first victims of a fluctuating, disordered and corrupt currency, the Legislature be respectfully requested to take such measures, as will restore, and secure to this State, a sound and staple currency.

Resolved, That as one step towards this desirable result, the Legislature be respectfully solicited to restrain all Banks from issuing any Bank bills of less denomination than five dollars.

Resolved, That this Convention solemnly protest against borrowing any more money, or issuing any more bonds, or stocks, on the credit and faith of the State; and if any more money must be raised, for the necessary purposes of an economical government, that the same be raised by a direct tax on the people.

C. R. Carroll, Esq. submitted the following Resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That a Committee of three, be appointed, to memorialize the Legislature of this State, on the different subjects recommended and acted upon by this Convention.

The President named the following gentlemen to compose said Committee:

B. R. Carroll, Esq.
Chancellor Duakin,
Hon. James Gregg.

Resolved, That copies of the proceedings of this Convention, be furnished by the Secretary, to the *Carolinian* and *Telescope* newspapers of this town, for publication; and that the principal papers of the State, friendly to the interests of Agriculture, be requested to copy them into their columns.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Convention be presented to the Hon. F. H. Elmore, for the courtesy and impartiality with which he has presided over its deliberations; and also to Dr. R. W. Gibbes, for his diligence, industry, and general attention to the wants and wishes of the Convention.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention be returned to the House of Representatives, for the use of their Hall; which were unanimously adopted.

The President having made acknowledgments to the Convention, expressed the interest he felt in the objects thereof, and recommended an earnest heed, and persevering attention to them.

The Convention then adjourned, sine die.

STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

FRIDAY EVENING, NOV. 29, 1839.

On the adjournment of the Convention, the State Agricultural Society of South Carolina convened, and Col. Whitfield Brooks, Vice President, took the Chair.

The Constitution, as recommended by the Agricultural Convention was read and adopted.

The gentlemen nominated by the Convention, were elected officers of the Society.

On motion of Mr. Parr, the Society adjourned until, tomorrow evening, for a more perfect organization.

SATURDAY, EVENING, NOV. 30, 1839.
The Society met at 6 o'clock.

The President took his seat, and addressed the Society on the objects of the Association, in a short but impressive speech. The minutes of the last meeting were read, and the roll called, and it appeared that seventy gentlemen had become members. Resolutions were submitted by Mr. Elberbe, in relation to the majority necessary to an alteration of the Constitution, of the Society; recommending that the Anniversary be commemorated by a dinner, and that a suitable place be prepared for the exhibition of stock, at the next annual meeting; and appointing Thursday after the fourth Monday in November, the Anniversary, and that the dinner shall take place on that day.

Mr. J. A. Calloway, submitted a preamble and resolutions, relating to the causes of emigration—recommending energetic measures for improving lands in the State, and the appointment of a Committee to report thereon, at the next annual meeting.

Col. Thomas Pinckney offered a Resolution, requesting all persons engaged in Planting, Farming, Horticulture, or breeding Stock, to publish, from time to time, in the Agricultural papers of the State, the result of their observation and experience.

On motion of Col. R. F. W. Allison, Resolved, That when this Society adjourns, it will do so to meet on the 4th Monday in November next, at 6 o'clock.

The Society then adjourned.

SEEK CURE.

From the Journal of the American Silk Society.

THE PANIC—PRICES OF THE MULICAULS.

We need not say that there is a perfect panic in the mulicaul market—every body knows that; but we do sign offering a few remarks on the cause of it. All lexicographers define the word panic to mean "a sudden fear, that multicauls trees will not sell at all, or, if they sell, that they will bring nothing, or its equivalent, is "groundless." We have no doubt. Time and again we have shown that this is not the season for selling mulicauls trees; that judicious people never purchase a perishable article six months before they will have use for it; that, consequently, no one will purchase mulicauls trees to plant six months before they can plant them, unless they get them at a very great reduction from their true value. These facts will account to some for the present scarcity of bona fide purchasers of mulicauls trees in the market.—Now for the cause of the panic. Growers of trees are so anxious to realize money, each so anxious to sell his trees, that they have come into market before their trees have finished growing, each with the hope of finding a purchaser before his neighbour, and thus they have completely overstocked the market. Speculators have seen this anxiety to sell, and of course stepped aside, thus allowing the growers to depress the market by overstocking it as much as possible. But, though the speculators have stepped aside, they have not remained inactive. They are doing all they can to aid the unintentional dogs of the growers in depressing the prices. They (the speculators) are circulating all sorts of reports—of sales at extremely low prices, &c. A speculator, who had contracted last spring to deliver 100,000 trees this fall at 12 1/2 cents, caused a sale by auction to be advertised of 100,000 trees, when he had not a tree to sell, but wished to purchase. At the time of the sale no bidders appeared,—as was expected and desired by him, for every body understood the thing—and consequently, it was said in the published report that a bid could not be got for them. A young man, however, from a neighboring county, stepped up to the auctioneer, and requested him to offer a lot of trees he had for sale, beginning with 5,000 none under 5 feet high. The original proposer of the sale bid ten cents, and the trees were struck off to him, there being no other bidder present, as had been expected, and the young man withdrew the balance. Forthwith this sale, or attempt to sell—orthat, shall say, was published in all the papers, indicating that only 5,000 trees, upwards of five feet high, would bring ten cents, and the others did not even get a bid! Now the whole object of this trick of the speculator was to make growers think they could not get over ten cents a tree, and therefore to induce them to sell to him at that price, and thus enable him to fill his contract of 100,000 at ten cents a tree—thus making two thousand five hundred dollars, instead of losing some ten or fifteen thousand dollars by his foolish contract. We give no names, either of person or place; but we know the thing took place not far from the first of October, and similar tricks are played off in all parts of the country. These are the causes of the panic, and these are the causes why mulicauls trees will not sell at all, or if they sell, why they sell at very low prices. But, after the speculators have got possession of all the trees they want at extremely low prices, then they will let the prices go up; and then they will do more to raise the prices than they are now doing to depress them. Let every grower of trees bear this in mind. Let them hold on to their trees